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"Latin Grammar" will disappoint American scholars from the fact that syntax is treated only very cursorily by Kroll, who at the last moment was compelled to assume the subject which Skutsch had undertaken, but through illness was prevented from treating. The other chapters which make up the book are: "Greek Grammar," by Hoffmann; "Greek Philosophy" (a very thorough review, though rather from the standpoint of literary history), by Prächter; "Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy," by Heiberg; "Greek Medicine," by Wellman; "Roman History," by Holzapfel; "Greek Public Antiquities," by Swoboda; "Private Life of Antiquity," by Blümner; "Ancient Geography," by Ruge; "Ancient Religion," by Bloch.

Where so much is offered it will seem ungrateful to complain that anything is wanting. But, surveying the developments of the past twenty-five years, nothing is more striking than the fact that out of classical philology have grown several new and quasi-independent "philologies," so to speak. Surely nothing could more justly challenge the interest of the devotees of the mother-science than to follow the development of these lusty offshoots of the parent stem. I have in mind such subjects as the Greek papyri, Byzantine literature and history, and—a subject especially difficult to survey—the new mediaeval Latin philology.

G. L. HENDRICKSON

Bacchylides, The Poems and Fragments. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Prose Translation. By R. C. JEBB. Cambridge: University Press, 1905. Pp. xviii+524. 15s.

It is neither desirable nor possible in our space to discuss the endless questions of text and interpretation suggested by Jebb's *Bacchylides*. The reviewer can only express his gratitude for this, the latest of many gifts of the master from whom we shall receive no more. If the word "definitive" is ever in place, it applies to Jebb's editing. This does not mean that he is infallible, but it expresses our recognition of a finish of form that may well be the despair of imitation, and a fulness of well-ordered content that supplies all the materials even of divergent judgments. His translations are as idiomatic as Jowett's, as exact and inevitable as Munro's. His astonishing virtuosity fills long lacunae with verse which, if not what Bacchylides actually wrote, is what he would gladly have signed, and his modest common-sense offers these *tours de force* as mere indications of the probable meaning. He unites German critical erudition in the constitution of a text and the compilation of a commentary with French skill in the presentation of his matter and the instinctive poetic feeling that ought to be, if it is not always, the birthright of English scholarship. Of "investigators" and investigations there is no lack. But we shall not soon see another such editor.

The introduction presents first a life of the poet, including an account of the island of Ceos and of the court of Hieron, and a convincing, though reluctantly maintained, argument that the spiteful allusion *ἄκραντα γηρύετον* (O. 2. 96) is aimed at the pair Bacchylides and Simonides. Bacchylides' place and rank in Greek literature is then defined in a lucid sketch of the history of lyric poetry from Terpander to Timotheus and the feeble successors of Philoxenus. The decline of Greek lyric is not, in accordance with the fashionable doctrine of the *évolution des genres*, attributed to the rise of the Attic drama—itsself largely lyrical—but to the spirit of musical and aesthetic *παρανομία* that Plato deprecates in the *Republic* and in a notable passage of the *Laws* (700, 701), which Jebb brings into due prominence. A chapter "well nourished with facts" is devoted to the style of Bacchylides, his vocabulary in detail, his new compounds, the inevitable comparison with the more sublime but harsher genius of Pindar, his reputation and popularity in antiquity down to the sixth century, his influence upon Horace, and similar topics. One is pleased to observe, in passing, that Jebb does not accept the prevailing sentimental overestimate of "Longinus," "who sometimes enlarges rhetorically on propositions which now seem platitudes." About 100 pp. are given to details of dialect, grammar, metrical schemes, and the papyrus, including two autotype plates and the text of the whole.

The metrical schemes are judiciously presented in simple longs and shorts, with an occasional \neg . Blass, Schröder, and Wilamowitz can never stir us to the rapturous enthusiasm and naïve faith aroused by our first discovery of Schmidt. We cannot learn a new theory of Greek metres every twenty years—especially if we have come to distrust the ears of the gentlemen who invent them. Jebb is admirably discreet: "Professor Blass prefers to describe" dactylo-epitritic "as being *κατ' ἐνόπλιον εἶδος* for reasons fully given in the preface to his Bacchylides"—"*οἶμαι δέ με ἀκηκοέναι οὐ σαφῶς ἐνόπλιόν τέ τινα ὀνομάζοντος—καὶ δῦταμβον καὶ κρητικὸὺς κατὰ τροχαῖον καὶ—Choriambic dimeter*," he seems to say.

The introductions to the odes are printed together in fifty-five pages. They are accompanied by chronological tables of the chief epinikia and of the reign of Hieron. In accordance with the now generally received chronology, Pindar *Pyth.* i is assigned to 470, *Ol.* i with Bacch. v to 476.

The translation and notes are what we expect from the editor of Sophocles. There is space only to quote a few felicities, and to note the treatment of some doubtful or disputable points: i, str. 7, *βαθυδείλος*, "steeped in sunshine."—i. 34, *χραι[ός τι συμβο]λοῖ μάχας*, "when a call to fight came upon him."—i. 64, *τὸ δὲ πάντων εὐμαρεῖν οὐδὲν γλνκὸν*, etc., "mortals find no sweetness in *opulence*" is perhaps too restricted. Is not the idea rather akin to that of Heraclit., fr. 110 (D), *ἀνθρώποις γίνεσθαι ὀκόσα θέλουσιν οὐκ ἄμεινον*?—iii. 13, *οἶδε πυργωθέντα πλοῦτον μὴ μελαμ | φαρὲι κρύπτειν σκότῳ*, "knows how to keep the lofty fabric of his fortunes from being

wrapt in a mantle of darkness." "The image is that of a lofty and stately edifice made strong against assault." This can hardly be got out of the Greek. The idea is rather that he knows how to make a generous use of his wealth; cf. Pind. *Isth.* i. 67, *N.* i. 31.—iii. 18, ὑψιδαιδάλτων, "high tripods, richly wrought." "Deep-chased" is rejected.—iii. 22, θεόν τις ἀγλαϊζέτω, ὁ γὰρ ἄριστος ὄλβων, "that is the best pledge of welfare."—iii. 51, ὁ γὰρ προφανής θνατοῖσιν ἐχθιστος φόνων, "for the violent death which is foreseen," etc. Is it not rather "imminent," "apparent" death, προφανής being a synonym for the idiomatic φαινόμενος?—iii. 96, σὺν δ' ἀλαθείᾳ καλῶν, "and along with thy genuine glories."—v. 26, νομᾶται δ' ἐν ἀπρύντῳ χάει, etc., "he plies his wing of delicate plumage in the illimitable void, sped by the breath of of the west wind, conspicuous in the sight of men."—v. 40, χρυσόπαχυς Ἀώς, "morning with her golden ray."—v. 172, χλωραύχενα, "in the fresh bloom of youth;" cf. the interesting discussion, Appendix, p. 473.—vii. 9, ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισιν, "among men," with πολυζηλώτατος.—vii. (5), σὺν ἀλαθείᾳ δὲ πᾶν λάμπει χρέος, "for only [?] by the voice of truth can anything be set in a full light."—viii. 28, ἄστρον διακρίνει φάη, "makes the rays of the stars seem pale beside her own."—ix. 43, ἐπὶ πάσι | ποικίλον τόξον τιταίνει, "aims his wily shaft at wealth."—xiv. 47, τίς πρῶτος λόγων ἄρχεν δικαίων, "who was the first to plead the righteous cause." Rather: "to plead his claim of right."—xvii. 43, οὐ γὰρ ῥάδιον αἰὲν ἔρ | δοντα μὴ ἵντυχείν κακῷ, "for it is not easy to achieve deed after deed without chancing upon evil." "The unbroken series of his victories argues that Theseus is under divine protection." This is, of course, a possible reference of γὰρ το θεὸς αὐτὸν ὁρμῇ above. But it is much simpler to refer it to δίκας ἀδίκουσιν ὄφρα μῆσεται. This better suits the associations of ἔρδοντα, and yields a familiar and pertinent Greek moral; cf. Pind. *Nem.* iv. 32, ῥέζοντά τι καὶ παθεῖν ἔοικεν. [Plato] *Epist.* 8. 352 d, τὸ δὲ οὐδαμῶς ῥάδιον πολλὰ κακὰ δρῶντα τοὺς ἄλλους μὴ οὐ καὶ πάσχειν αὐτὸν πολλὰ ἕτερα. *Rep.* 365 c, οὐ ῥάδιον αἰεὶ λανθάνειν κακὸν ὄντα. Antiphon, fr. 58 (D). This interpretation is confirmed by the following line, πάντ' ἐν τῷ δολιχῷ χρόνῳ τελεῖται, which applies much more fitly to the evil end that surely awaits the wicked, than to the possible misfortunes that might have befallen Theseus but for the protection of God.

I have already spoken of the skill displayed in the conjectural filling-out of lacunae. Jebb's verses fit smoothly and naturally into their places, and are free from the elaborate ingenuities and harshness that mark most efforts of this kind. A typical example is iii. 72. Jurenka excogitates: τί σοὶ Μαλέα ποτὲ τερπνὸς αἰὼν | ἔψεν ὃς ἐφάμερον ἄλιον σθέ | νος σκοπιεῖς βραχυχρονιώτατ' ἄλλων; adding the delicious comment: "Wahrscheinlich gab es also dort Sanatorien." Jebb simply writes: ὥς δ' ἐν Μαλέα ποτὲ χεῖμα δαίμων | ἐφ' ἔθνος ἐφάμερον αἰψ' ἔησι | καίρῳ σκοπιεῖς βραχὺς ἄμμιν αἰών. Neither is more than a guess. But there can be no doubt which reproduces the manner of Bacchylides.